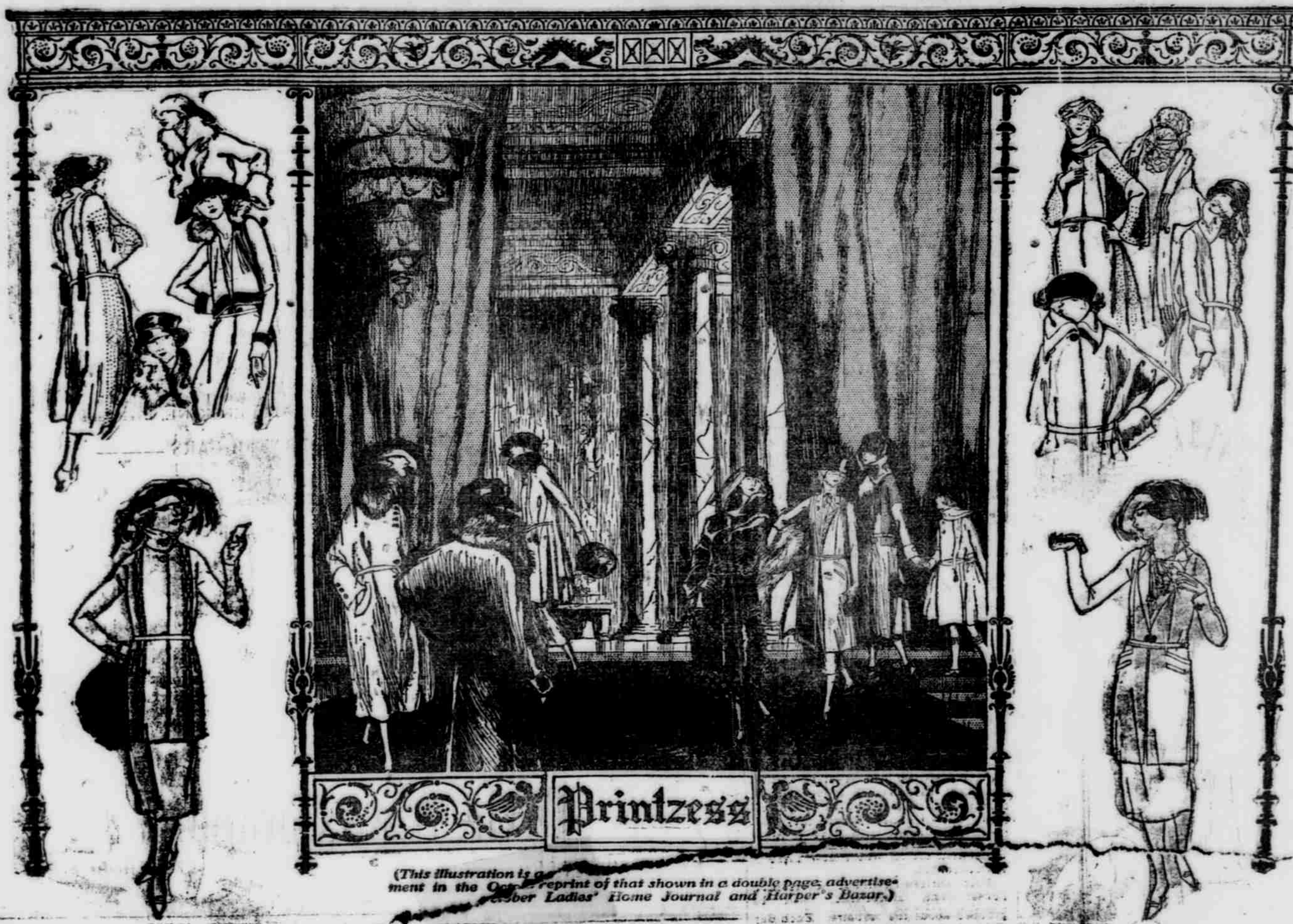


THE Extreme Avoided—the Beautiful and Appropriate Accented—thus do Printzess garments attain true tailored style



(This illustration is a reprint of that shown in a double page advertisement in the October Ladies' Home Journal and Harper's Bazar.)

Printzess Garments are Shown at Our Store and We Invite you to Inspect Them

B. E. BELUE Company

"The Ladies Ready-To-Wear" Store

Douglas & Simmons Building

Communication From Sullivan

(Continued from Page 1)

very lowest paid in all the states and the new law provided for increases in salary to be paid to teachers, and also provided for increases in the teacher's ability and efficiency; and that ultimately, as time progresses, teachers should attend normal schools and become better prepared for their work. The system of examining and grading papers for teachers and applicants for certificates was changed, and this year on fair and impartial examination, it developed in many counties that more than one-half of the common school teachers failed to pass, and were, therefore, found to be unqualified to teach school at all.

Summer Normals Opened

In order to give all teachers a chance for improvement and to become competent teachers, 33 normal schools were opened this summer in this Normal District, to which all teachers could go free of tuition and take a thorough course, under competent teachers. In these summer normals, there was an attendance of 1322 pupil-teachers; and the Summer School here, at our Normal, had nearly as large an attendance as last summer, 1920. Thirty of the said summer normals were under the direction and control of the Eastern Kentucky State Normal School, but they were entirely voluntary as there was no law requiring them to be established or the pupils to attend them.

I will admit that I doubted if these schools could be maintained successfully when our Board of Regents, with State Superintendent Colvin, first considered the movement of extension schools for the purpose of giving the teachers an opportunity to attend school, and under the direction of competent teachers to themselves become more competent and proficient teachers. I admit I had other counties, due in part, no

underestimated the degree of doubt, to Berea College of the thirteenth or more knowledge shown by the teachers of our district.

Superintendent Colvin and his Department rendered every aid possible under the law to make these summer normals successful. In the enrollment of all departments of the Normal School this year—those in the Extension Department, and those attending the local Summer School—the number aggregated 3322 pupils. The number sent by the bluegrass section was 1051 pupils. I regret to say that Madison county furnished only 187 pupils, which is much lower than it should be, and far lower than the number in Warren attending its Normal School, and which has about the same population as Madison.

Tuition to the Normal School is free when the pupils have an appointment from the County Superintendent of their county. It is a matter of deep regret that attention to that does not seem to prevail in Madison county among all our people. There are on per capita basis more white illiterate people in Madison than in any other county in the Blue Grass. I blush with shame to say this, but one cause of this illiteracy is the failure of the white parents in not compelling their children to attend the schools to which they are entitled to go, free of tuition. Even the mountain county of Laurel has on a per capita basis less illiteracy among its white people than Madison, according to the last census. This must be true of Laurel because of that splendid school named Sue Bennett Memorial and the fact that the white people of Laurel have taken full advantage of their opportunities while the white people of Madison have not done so. When brought to view on a per capita basis there is less illiteracy among the negroes of Madison than in any other county, due in part, no

Madison Has Best Negroes

Judge J. R. Morton was Circuit Judge of all the Blue Grass for about ten years. He was a close observer and philosopher; and he said to me, "Here, Madison county has the best negro population in all the Blue Grass, and Scott has the worst. It is rare for a negro to be indicted for offense against another negro in Madison county, and still more rare for a negro to be indicted for offense against a white man. This is a tribute to old Madison masters in slave times."

When on progressive questions the intelligence and patriotism of the negro in Richmond and in Madison county have been appealed to, they have always responded nobly. Their vote on the recent bond issue to erect a school building for the white high school proves it.

Increase of Dormitory Facilities

By the addition to Memorial Hall (the boys' dormitory) recently completed, we can now accommodate 99 more boys than we could before its erection; and by the erection and completion of the first unit of Burnam Hall, we can now accommodate 168 more girls than before. However, by the large crowd of pupils which flocked into the halls at the opening of this term, September 19th, 1921, there is no doubt in my mind but that the Normal School will be compelled to depend upon the good people of Richmond for rooms as before, and I am sure the people will furnish rooms for reasonable cost to the students.

At the recent opening of the Normal School proper alone, there were 366 students—126 boys and 240 girls—and they have come to spend the whole school year here. This is by over 60 per cent the largest opening attend-

ance we have ever had, and the number is steadily increasing.

We hope at the next General Assembly funds will be allowed to erect and complete the central unit of Burnam Hall, but both units of this Hall should be erected at an early date. The school is also badly in need of a new gymnasium building, as the old frame building was destroyed by fire about one year ago.

The faculty now numbers 35 professors and teachers, and is the largest and strongest we have ever had, notwithstanding the fact that we lost in the recent past some excellent teachers.

No Politics in Board of Regents

I have been surprised by friends out in the State whose friendship for me and the Normal School I cannot doubt, inquiring and stating that rumors have reached them that Governor Morrow and Superintendent Colvin had succeeded in injecting into the Board of Regents politics in the election and non-election of teachers, and in the increasing and decreasing of salaries, and they wanted to know whether or not such rumors were true. I answer all by saying that they are wholly untrue, no matter by whom or why they were uttered. Politics has never been attempted to be used in anything connected with the election of the faculty, or any member of it. We have acted as brothers, free of politics and have acted unanimously. When Judge A. R. Burnam and I drew the law creating the Normal School system, it was provided that two of the Regents should be Democrats and two Republicans, and we meant for them to be real Democrats and real Republicans. There has been objection to my being too strong a Democrat, and similar objection was made to Senator Brock being too strong a Republican, but these objections were ignored by Gov. Willson, and Gov.

McCreary to whom they were made.

Regents in Favor of Both Constitutional Amendments

President Coates and every member of the Board of Regents favor the two constitutional amendments to be voted on next November. They are also favoring by the present faculties of nearly every educational institution in Kentucky, public and private. They are favored by the President and faculty of Centre College, Transylvania, State University, Nazareth, St. Mary's, Sue Bennett and Eastern Normal and by every leading educator of Kentucky except only a few disappointed and disgruntled ones.

One objection urged to the Amendments is that Colvin favors them, and so he does, as he favors all worthwhile educational movements, and it is said that Supt. Colvin wants another term as State Superintendent of Public Instruction, but Gov. Morrow has said whom he would appoint on the State Board of nine members, five of these to be Democrats and Supt. Colvin says that he does not want the second term. The trouble is that more has been done in educational matters during the terms of J. G. Crabbe and George Colvin than any other two terms in the past 50 years. Colvin's great success has aroused the jealousy of some and the anger of others, while still others say that these amendments are Mr. Colvin's amendments. If he is the author of them, they are worthy and I endorse them. They have the endorsement of that great organized body—the Kentucky Educational Association.

I think Dr. R. N. Roark, whom I consider one of the greatest educational leaders Kentucky ever had, first mentioned the need of such amendments to me, and that was 15 years ago, shortly after he was elected President of the

Normal School. Dr. Roark stated that the system of electing a State Superintendent was more injurious than to elect at the polls a county or a city superintendent, or the president of the Normal School in that way. It was far more difficult to get the right man for the office. The demands of the times require that the State Superintendent of Public Instruction be a well educated and well trained man, and a scholar; and it is quite rare that such a person will enter politics for a public position. It would require much time and money, and the result would be uncertain. I voted against the present State Constitution for reason that it enters the field of legislation and attempts to make permanent and to a degree unchangeable what should be left to our General Assembly with power to change from time to time as needed.

Effect of Constitutional Amendment

The effect of adopting Amendment No. 1 would be to leave to the discretion of the General Assembly the manner in which the office of State Superintendent be filled, and if experience shows that election will not be as good as when elected by vote of the people at the polls, then the general assembly can recur to the present method of election.

When I was a boy, the great question was whether or not he was a Methodist or a Baptist or some minister; the question was not at all whether or not he was a trained educator. In recent years, we have made some progress from that line, and we have made been occasionally electing educated men and trained teachers for State Superintendent.

The present Constitution of Kentucky requires all the school fund to be distributed on a per capita basis among all the schools—white and black. None of it can be used for any other educational purpose. When Dr. Roark talked to me about the proposed amendments, there was not in all Kentucky a high school that a country boy or girl had right to attend free of tuition. Dr. Roark said that he hoped the Constitution would be amended so that some of the school fund could be used for establishing high schools throughout Kentucky. For instance, the thought that he law could provide for aid to local communities in establishing high schools, providing the local communities should meet such conditions as set forth under the law.

But I do believe the Chief Executive of a state or city should be elected by the people, and do not think the people should ever surrender or shirk this right.

This very question of electing a Mayor at the polls was considered by our own people in the winter of 1883-1884, and during all these discussions, we had with us such leaders as Gov. James B. McCreary, Hon. W. B. Smith, Judge T. J. Scott, Judge C. H. Breck and J. R. Burnam among the Democrats; and among the Republicans, C. F. and A. R. Burnam, J. W. Caperton and Senator Bennett. Of all of the persons named, only one remains. He is Hon. W. B. Smith, who still lives with us, with a mind as clear and alert and step as quick as of old though he is now ninety years of age. After all this discussion in private conversation, public discussion in the court house and in the press our people finally all agreed that the Mayor should be elected by the people and a charter was agreed by all, so providing and also advancing Richmond to the grade of being a city and Hon. Jas. R. Burnam therein the Kentucky House and Hon. John Bennett then in the Kentucky Senate had this charter passed by both bodies, unanimously. Richmond then began to grow and improve as it had never done before in all its history.

(To Be Continued Monday)

EXCURSION

CINCINNATI, OHIO and RETURN via
\$3.15 L. & N. \$3.15
SUNDAY, OCT. 9, 1921

Special train will leave Richmond 6:33 a. m., returning will leave Fourth Street Station Cincinnati 6:30 p. m. For further information consult local ticket agent.

KEEP YOURSELF WELL DRESSED

Send us your Suits and Garments.—We clean 'em the right way.

DIXIE DRY CLEANERY
PHONE 7

Albert Laws, restaurant owner in Cincinnati, who had asked police to locate his wife and stolen car, found them at Georgetown Thursday night. Wm. Gates borrowed the car and took the owner's wife along with him.

JOY BROUGHT INTO HOME

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Restoring Mrs. Benz to Health

Altoma, Pa.—"I am writing to tell you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. We have had six children die almost at birth. From one hour to nineteen days is all they have lived. As I was going to have another, I took a dozen bottles of your Vegetable Compound and I can say that it is the greatest medicine on earth, for this baby is now four months old and a healthier baby than I ever want. I am sending you a picture of her. Everybody says, 'That is some healthy looking baby.' You must give me your consent to show this letter." Mrs. G. W. Benz, 121 1/2 3rd Ave., Altoma, Pa.

No woman can realize the joy and happiness this healthy baby brought into the home of Mrs. Benz, unless they have had a like experience.

Every woman who suffers from ailments peculiar to her sex, as indicated by backaches, headaches, nervousness, down pains, irregularities, nervousness and "the blues," should not rest until they have given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

SECOND-HAND SHOES
200 Pairs Ladies and Girls Shoes
—sizes 3 to 11—\$1.00 and up.
ANYTHING, 3042, 3100
127 FIRST STREET

STOMACH TROUBLES

Indiana Lady Had Something Like Indigestion Until She Took Black-Draught, Then Got All Right.

Seymour, Ind.—"Some time ago I had a sick spell, something like indigestion," writes Mrs. Clara Pouscock, of Route 6, this place. "I would get very sick at the stomach, and spit or vomit, especially in the mornings. Then I began the use of Medford's Black-Draught, after I had tried other medicines. The Black-Draught relieved me more than anything that I took, and I got all right. I haven't found anything better than Black-Draught when suffering from trouble caused by constipation. It is easy and sure. Can be taken in small doses or large as the case calls for."

When you have sick stomach, indigestion, headache, constipation, or other disagreeable symptoms, take Black-Draught to help keep your system free from poisons. Medford's Black-Draught is made from purely vegetable ingredients, acts in a gentle, natural way, and has no bad after-effects. It may be taken by young or old.

Get a package of Black-Draught today. Insist on the genuine Medford's. At your druggist's.

VULCAN IRVINE

Ladies' and Men's Tailor
Dry Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing
Whittington Bldg.—Main St.
Phone 898

Walnut Hall Cup
The Futurity (2-yr-o)
FIRST DAY

Oct. 3 to 15
LEXINGTON
TROTS
STAKES **\$80,000** PURSES

Kentucky Futurity
\$14,000
SECOND DAY

The Transylvania
\$5,000
FOURTH DAY